P.5 SST LESSON NOTES FOR TERM III

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.5			

TOPIC: **Uganda as an Independent nation**

SUB –TOPIC: **The Independence of Uganda**

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

The learner:- Spells and uses words related to the sub -topic:- Nation, independence, state, Freedom, foreign

Content: **Independence**

The independence of Uganda

a) The meaning of independence

- Independence is when a country is free from foreign political, social and economic influence.
- It is when the highest power in a country is transferred into the hands of the citizens.

When did Uganda get her independence?

- Uganda got her independence on Monday 9th October 1962.

What conference was the climax of all Uganda's struggle for independence?

- It was the London constitutional conference.

Who was the first prime minister of independent Uganda?

- Apollo Milton obote

Who was the first president of Uganda in 1963?

- Sir Edward Muteesa II

Who was the first non executive president of Uganda?

- Sir Edward Muteesa II

Name the first vice president of the non executive Uganda?

- He was Wilberforce Nadiope

Who had power to appoint ministers in Uganda in 1964?

- The prime minister had power to appoint ministers in Uganda in 1964

A nation

The meaning of a nation

- A nation is a large community of people united by common aspiration/ aims which makes them to want to be under one government.
- A group of people with the same history, culture and language under one government.

Type of a nation

- Heterogenous nation
- Monolithic nation

Heterogenous nation

- These are nations composed of different groups of people with different culture, origin and languages but share the same territory.

Examples of Heterogenous nations

- Uganda
- Kenya
- Tanzania
- Nigeria

Monolithic nations

- These are nations with a common origin, langauge, history, and cultural institutions.
- These are nations made up of people of the same ethnic group.

Examples of monolithic nations

- Rwanda
- Burundi
- Swaziland
- Lesotho
- Saudi Arabia

Characteristics of a nation

- It has a common culture.
- It has a common language
- It shares a common ethnicity or heritage
- Has a common desire.

A STATE

What is a state?

- A state refers to a country considered as an organized political community controlled by one government.

Characteristics of a state

- It has a national leader.
- It is not controlled by any other country

- It has clearly marked boundaries
- Its citizens should have a sense of belonging
- It has its own citizen.
- It has control over all its territorial areas.

Uganda becomes a republic

What is a republic?

- A republic is the country governed by its own laws with a president as the head of state.

Name the president who abolished kingdoms in Uganda in 1967?

- Apollo Milton Obote

In which year was Uganda declared as a republic

- It was in 1967

Activity

1. What is political independence?
2. How did World War II contribute towards Uganda's independence? *Give three ways.*
3. When did Uganda get her independence?
4. How did Ben Kiwanuka became Uganda's first chief minister?
5. What was Kabaka crisis?
6. *What failed Ben Kiwanuka from becoming the first Prime minister of independent Uganda?*
7. *What enabled Obote to become the first Executive Prime Minister of Uganda?*
8. *Who was the first Republican president of Uganda?*
9. *What political even took place in Uganda in 1967?*
10. *Give two characteristics of monolithic nations.*
11. *Why is Uganda regarded as a heterogeneous nation?*
12. *Why did Dr. A.N. Obote abolish kingdom in Uganda?*
13. *Name the president of Uganda who restored kingdoms.*
14. *What was the cause of the Kabaka crisis of 1966?*

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TOPIC: **Uganda as an Independent nation**

SUB –TOPIC: **Former presidents of Uganda**

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

The learner:- Spells and uses words related to the sub -topic:- president, decree, liberation, independart, government, dictatorship

Content: Other leaders of Uganda since independence

Idi Amin Dada

- He came in power on 25th January 1971,
- He over threw the government of Milton Obote when Obote had travelled to Singapore to attend the common wealth conference.
- He banned all political parties in Uganda.
- He expelled Asians from Uganda.

Define decree: Un questionable laws used by Amin.

Ways through which Human Rights were abused during man's regime

- There was detention (imprisonment) without trial.
- There was massive killing of people during Amin's regime
- Women were raped
- Political opponents were kidnapped and never to be seen again
- Amin declared an economic war which brought about scarcity of essential goods like soap, salt, sugar etc.

Example of people who were killed during Amin's regime

- Benedicto Kiwanuka
- Archibishop Janan Luwum
- Oboth Ofumbi
- Erinayo Oryema in 1977

Dumping grounds for bodies of some of the murdered people during Amin's regime.

- Namanve forest
- Owen falls dam.

YUSUF KIRONDE LULE

- He overthrew Amin's regime on 11 April, 1979
- He was the first president of the Uganda national liberation front
- He ruled Uganda for only *68* days.

What name was given to the council which acted as national assembly (parliament) during Lule's regime

- The national consultative council.

GODFREY LUKONGGWA BINAISA (QC)

- He replaced Yusuf Lule on the 21st June, 1979.
- He was removed from power and put under arrest on the 12th May, 1980 by Paulo Muwanga.

PAULO MUWANGA

- He replaced Godfrey Binaisa on 12th May, 1980.
- He was the chairperson of the military commission that had taken over power.
- He organized the 1980 general elections.

Which electoral commission *Chairperson* was appointed by Paulo Muwanga to organize the 1980 general elections?

- He was Mr. Vincent Sekkono

The four political parties that took part in the 1980 general elections.

- Uganda people's congress (UPC) under the leadership of Dr. Apollo Milton Obote
- Democratic Party (DP) under Dr. Paul Kawanga Ssemogerere
- Uganda Patriotic Movement (UPM) under Yoweri Kaguta Museveni.
- Conservative Party (CP) , under the leadership of Jehoash Mayanja Nkangi

Obote becomes president again

- Milton Obote became a president for the second time when UPC won DP in the 1980 general elections.
- Obote was sworn in as the president on 15th December, 1980.

***Reasons why* other political parties opposed the results of the 1980 general elections**

- The results of the 1980 general elections were in favour of UPC.
- There was rigging of votes during the 1980 general elections.

Name the president of Uganda who launched a guerilla war against the government of Obote II.

- HE. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni

State the first guerilla group to fight against Obote's government.

- The National Resistance Army (NRA)

Who was the leader of NRA?

- HE. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni

Other groups that fought against Obote's government

- The Federal Democratic Army [FEDEM] under the late captain George Nkwanga.
- UGANDA Freedom Movement under the late Dr Andrew Lutakome Kayiira.

TITO OKELLO LUTWA

- He took over power in a military coup
- He formed a military junta which included Bazilio Okello on 27th July 1985.
- He was overthrown on 26th January , 1986 by the National Resistance Army (NRA) led by Yoweri Kaguta Museveni

Reasons why **the peace talks between Tito Okello's government and the NRA fail in 1985?**

- Tito Okello failed to reach a compromise with the guerillas in the peace talks which were held in Nairobi , Kenya.

Yoweri Kaguta Museveni

- He took over power on 26 January 1986
- He is the current president of Uganda.
- He is the leader of the National Resistance Movement.
- He was the first directly elected president of Uganda to take on a 5 year term of office.

Reforms made by the national resistance movement

- Completion of the 1995 constitution.
- Restoration of monarchies in 1993. *E.g Kingdoms and Chiefdoms.*
- Implementing of the universal primary education *and Universal Secondary Education.*
- It organized democratic general elections in Uganda *in 1996, 2001, 2006 and 2011.*
- Reconstruction of infrastructure
- Women empowerment
- Industrial development through both foreign and local investors
- Establishment of many government and private universities e.g. Mbarara university, Bugema university, Mbale university , KIU etc
- Allowing the Ugandans of Asian origin who had been expelled by Amin to come back and settle in Uganda.
- Creation of more sources of revenue e.g. diversifying of the economy.

Problems caused by NRM government

- Civil wars in some parts of Uganda.

- Corruption in some government departments.
- Lack of enough employment opportunities due to corruption.
- Violation of human rights by some departments like police etc

Government departments which were formed by NRM government to fight corruption

- Inspector general of government (IGG)
- The ministry of ethnics and integrity

Activity

1. What is a nation?
2. Name the newest nation in Africa.
3. State one role of the police force in Uganda.
4. Who is the current IGG of Uganda?
5. Who is the current president of Uganda?
6. Give one achievement made by the NRM government in Uganda.
7. In which one way did Amin's government violate human rights
8. *Write N.C.C in full.*
9. *Why did the government of president Museveni introduce UPE?*

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TOPIC: Uganda as an Independent nation

SUB –TOPIC: Symbols of a nation

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

The learner:- Spells and uses words related to the sub -topic:- symbols, attributes, flag, anthem, Constitution, currency, anthem, Emblem.

Content: Symbols of a nation

- The symbols of a nation are recognized signs that can easily be seen or heard to show that that nation exists and it is independent.

Importance of symbols of a nation

- They promote national unity
- They are national symbols of identify.
- National symbols of Uganda
- The national Anthem
- The National Coat of Arms

- The National map
- The National currency
- National flag
- The national capital city
- The National constitution
- The national emblem

The National Anthem

Signifies principles, hopes and goals of the ountry

- The National Anthem of Uganda was first officially sung on 9th October 1962

What is the official song of Uganda called?

- It is the national anthem

Who composed the Uganda national anthem?

- George William Kakoma

Who assisted George William Kakoma to compose the national anthem?

- Peter G. Wingard

State the anthem which was used before Uganda got her independence.

- The British national anthem

How many stanzas has the Uganda national anthem?

- There three stanzas of the Uganda national anthem.

The National Anthem

1. Oh Uganda! May God uphold thee,
   We lay our future in thy hand,
   United free for liberty,
   Together we'll always stand.

2. Oh Uganda! The land of freedom,
   Our love and labour we give,
   And with neighbours all,
   At our country's call,
   In peace and friendship we'll live.

3. Oh Uganda! The land that feeds us,

By sun and fertile soil grown,

For our own dear land

We shall always stand

When and how the stanzas of the national anthem are sung?

- At the opening of any function of national importance.

Messages of the National Anthem

- Belief in one God.
- Determination to remain free from foreign control.
- Desire to live at peace with our neighbours.
- To remind people about the fertile soil and favorable climate of Uganda.

Respect for the National Anthem

- When the national anthem is being sung all the people should stand still or at attention and remain in one place until it is completed.

Reasons why we should respect the National Anthem when it is being sung

- To pray to God for our nation
- To respect our nation, which is more important than all other things in the country
- To remind us f our national duties
- It shows national unity

The importance of the national anthem during national anthem occasions

- To express the national beliefs of the nation
- To show national identify
- To remember the rich environment of Uganda
- To promote unity among the people

Activity

1. Why is Late. George William Kakoma remembered in the history of Uganda.
2. Give two reasons why Ugandans sing the national anthem
3. Apart from the national anthem, outline two other attributes of a nation.
4. When was the national anthem played for the first time in Uganda?

5. Give one way school children express the spirit of nationalism when on assemblies.
6. In which stanza of the Uganda National Anthem is the statement;
    a. At our country's call?
    b. United free for Liberty?
    c. By sun and fertile soil grown?
7. How is the National Anthem respected when its being sung?

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TOPIC: Uganda as an Independent nation

SUB –TOPIC: The Uganda national flag

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

The learner:- Spells and uses words related to the sub -topic:- black, yellow, red, flag, crested crane

Content: The Uganda national flag – Signifies unity among Ugandans

- Before getting independence. Uganda used the British flag known as the union jack

How was the union jack treated on 9th October 1962?

- The Union Jack was lowered and Uganda national flag was raised.

Who was responsible for the ceremony of lowering the union jack and raising our flag?

- He was major Kanuti Akorimo

When was the Uganda National flag first raised?

- The Uganda National flag was first raised on Monday 9th October 1962?

Who designed the Uganda national flag?

- Grace Ibingira assisted by Paul Mukasa

The colours of the Uganda national flag

- The Uganda national flag has three colours. *Namely;*
- Black
- Yellow
- Red

Meaning of each colour

A: THE BLACK COLOUR

- The black shows Uganda as a black African country.
- It signifies that Ugandans are dark skinned people / Africans

B: THE YELLOW COLOUR

- What does the yellow colour symbolize?
- The yellow colour symbolizes sun shine.
- It shows that the Equator passes through Uganda and therefore country enjoys sunshine throughout the year.

C: THE RED COLOUR

- The Red colour signifies international brother hood.

How does the red colour in our national flag foster unity among Ugandan?

- It shows that all people regardless of race, colour, language , religion, cultural and social back grown have same colour of blood.
- It emphasizes international brother hood.

THE UGANDA NATIONAL FLAG



THE CRESTED CRANE

- This is Uganda's national emblem
- It is the visible symbol that represents a nation

Why does a crested crane stand on one leg?

- It shows that Uganda is moving forward in terms of development.

Reasons why the crested crane was chosen as Uganda's Emblem

- The crested crane has the three colours of the national flag.
- It is a gentle bird.
- It is graceful
- It is a beautiful bird.

What does the crested crane represent?

- It represents gracefulness, beauty and peacefulness of the people of Uganda.
- It represents the gentility of the people of Uganda.

Why is a national flag important to our country?

- The national *flag promotes national unity.*
- *It is for identification.*

Ways through which the National Flag is used

- The national flag should be raised early in the morning on public buildings and in places where national or official duties/ activities are taking place and lowered late in the evening.
- The flag must be flown with the Crested Crane facing the flag pole.
- The flag is raised at a half mast when an important person died or there is a national disaster.
- Some people match following bands like school band, Army, Police etc to demonstrate a cause of national interest bands carry flags and should be held in front of those maching.
- The national flag is flown on president's car, ministers and judges' cars when these officers are travelling.

Taking care of the National flag

- Our national flag must always be respected.
- The flag should never be allowed to touch and anything below it such as ground or water.
- It should never have anything placed upon it or pinned on to it.
- The flag should never be used for commercial advertising.
- The flag is not supposed to be used as clothing.
- When it is raised or brought down the people near the flag pole should stop moving until the flag is up or held by the person in charge.

Examples of places where the national flag is flown

- The parliament
- Official car of the president while traveling and other government officers.
- Government departments/ offices
- The office of the resident district commissioners.
- Institutions of learning, such as schools.
- Individuals can also hand the nationals flag in their offices, in class or on their tables

Activity

1. What is the name of the bird in the middle of the Uganda flag?
2. Of what importance is a flag pole?
3. Give one way the National flag is respected.
4. How does the red colour of the Uganda promote unity world wide?

5. Identify the last colour of the Uganda National flag.
6. *Give two importance of A national flag.*
7. *Which school attribute is similar to the school national flag?*
8. *Why should the crested crane on the Uganda flag face the flag pole when raised?*
9. *Why does the crested crane on the Uganda flag stand on one leg?*

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TOPIC: Uganda as an Independent nation

SUB –TOPIC: The National Coat of Arms

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

The learner:- Spells and uses words related to the sub -topic:- coat of arms, bottom, kob, shield, motto, nationalism, documents, agricultural

Content: THE NATIONAL COAT OF ARMS

Importance / significance

- Power and authority
- National heritage

- The national coat of arms is a symbol by which our nation if identified.



Features on the coat of arms

i) The crested crane

- It is the emblem of Uganda
- The crested crane stands on one leg to show that Uganda is going forward, interms of development.

ii) The sun

- It shows that Uganda is found along the Equator.
- It shows that Uganda receives sunshine throughout the year it has good climate.

iii) The Kob

- It represents the rich wildlife of Uganda and the beautiful animals that earn Uganda foreign exchange by attracting tourists.

iv) Coffee and Cotton

- These show that Uganda is an agricultural country.
- They are the chief export cash crops of Uganda.

v) Blue stripes of water entering the shield from the bottom

- These represent the source of River Nile which is found in Uganda.

vi) The drum

- It represents Uganda's culture.
- It represents traditional means of communication
- It represents traditional musical instrument for entertainment.

vii) Shield and spears

- They represent the traditional weapons used by Ugandans for defence.
- They show that Uganda is ready to defend herself against her enemies.

viii) Uganda motto (for God and my country)

- It represents the spirit of nationalism.
- It shows that Ugandans are God fearing

ix) Blue stripes of water at the top of the shield

- These stripes represent the great lakes and rivers of Uganda.

x) The black colour

- This represents the black skinned people of Uganda.

xi) Landscape with green colour

- It represents the abundant green vegetation of Uganda

xii) Green hills

- These symbolize the many physical features of the country.

Uses of coat of arms

- The Uganda coat of arms is used on national paper currency and coins to distinguish them from those countries.

- It is hung up in government places such as courts and offices to symbolize power and authority
- It is printed on letter heads and official documents for government official use.
- It is used on the government seal for endorsement of documents.
- It is put/ mounted on the president's car as a number plate

Activity

1. Who designed the Uganda Coat of Arms?
2. State one event that took place on Independence Day.
3. Name the personalities that held the following positions on independence.
4. Prime minister
5. President
6. What are national symbols?
7. Name one place where we find the coat of arms
8. Which political party led Uganda to independence?
9. Mention one document on which the coat of arms is printed
10. State Uganda's national motto.
11. What feature on the coat of arms symbolize that Uganda is an agricultural coutry?
12. What do the Blue stripes on the Uganda Coat of Arms symbolize?

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TOPIC: Uganda as an Independent nation

SUB –TOPIC: The National language

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

The learner:- Spells and uses words related to the sub -topic:- coat of arms, bottom, kob, shield,

CONTENT: THE NATIONAL LANGUAGE

- A national language is any one common language which is widely spoken by the majority of the people in a country and is officially adopted for that purpose.
- Uganda doesn't have a national language but it has English as her official language.

Importance of having a national language in a country

- It promotes unity among people in the country.
- It ensures easy communication in the country.

Why has Uganda failed to get her national language?

- It has got many traditional languages

The National Capital City

- A capital city of a nation serves as the centre of all the major activities of a country.
- The capital city of Uganda is Kampala

Which was the capital city of the colonial government?

- It was Entebbe

Importance of a capital city in a country

- It serves as an administrative centre
- It serves as a commercial centre
- It is a communication centre.
- It is an educational centre

Important buildings found in Kampala

- Parliamentary buildings
- Television stations
- The state house
- International conference centre
- Bank of Uganda

The National Emblem

- The crested crane was chosen as the national Emblem of Uganda.
- It was chosen because of its good characteristics which were observed by Ugandans.

The good characteristics of the crested crane

- It is gentle
- It is peaceful
- It is a gracious bird
- It has all the three colours of the Uganda flag.

Areas where the crested crane symbol is used

- It is used on any government official documents
- It is found on the national flag.
- It is used on the parliamentary building.
- It is used on national currencies.
- It is used on the hats of police, prisons and army officials.



Activity

1. Why should a nation have a national capital city?
2. How does a national language promote trade in a country?
3. Who called Uganda the pearl of Africa?
4. Why was Uganda called the pearl of Africa?
5. Why does Uganda use English as the official language?
6. Why was the crested crane chosen as the Uganda's emblem. Give any three reasons.
7. Why has Uganda taken long to adopt a national language?

Topical tests on Uganda as an independent nation

1. What is an independent nation?
2. Why was it important for Uganda to fight for her independence?
3. Quote the date, month and year when Uganda attained her political independence.\
4. Why is it important for a country to have national attributes?
5. Who was the first directly elected president of Uganda?
6. a) What is an election?

b) Why are periodical general elections important in Uganda?

7. Which feature on the Uganda coat of arms shows that Ugandans are God fearing people?
8. Give two occasions at which the Uganda Anthem is sung.
9. What were the contributions of the following towards Uganda independence;
    a. George William Kakoma
    b. Grace Ibingira
    c. Mzee Paul Mukasa
10. Mention two places where the Uganda flag is hoisted.

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TOPIC: **The Government of Uganda**

SUB –TOPIC: **The organs of Government and their functions**

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

The learner:- Spells and uses words related to the sub -topic: government, central government, by laws, decentralization, president, council

General importance of national symbols

- For identification
- They promote national unity, nationalism e.t.c

Content: ***Meaning of a Government***

A government is a group of people who exercise power in a particular country.

Or

A government is an established authority that runs the affairs of a country on behalf of her people.

Types of Government

i) The National (central) government.
ii) Local government

The local government

This is the government that begins at the district level.

Levels of the local government

	Rural settings.		***Urban settings***	
▪	The District level	*LC V*	*District*	*LC V*
▪	The county level	*LC IV*	*Municipality*	*LC IV*
▪	Sub county level	*LC III*	*Division*	*LC III*
▪	Local council II	*Parish*	*Ward*	*LC II*
▪	Local council I	*Village*	*Cell*	*LC I*

They are all under the National government.

1. Name the laws that are used at local government.
2. What are bye laws?
3. What title given to the political head of a district?
4. Which ministry runs the affairs of local government?
5. Who is the current minister of local government?

Decentralization

Decentralization is the transfer of some powers from the central government to the district level.

Under what ministry is decentralization?

The ministry of local government

Advantages of Decentralization

- Brings social services nearer to the people
- Creates employment to people.
- For easy administration.

Disadvantages of Decentralization

- Promotes corruption.
- Embezzlement of government funds.
- Promotes tribalism

***Reasons why* the government of Uganda creating many districts?**

- For easy administration.
- To create employment to the people.
- For easy provision of social services.

The National / central government

- This is the government that bears all the major responsibilities towards the people in a country.

Differences between the central government and local government

Central government	Local government
▪ It is one government. ▪ It controls all armed forces. ▪ It cares for the development of the whole nation. ▪ Runs the major hospitals. ▪ Builds and maintains major roads.	▪ There are many local governments. ▪ It controls the local defence forces. ▪ Cares only for their localities. ▪ Controls dispensaries and health centres. ▪ Builds and mains feeder roads.

Activity

1. Write short notes on the following?
    a) A government
    b) Decentralization
    c) Bye laws
2. Mention the types of government in Uganda.
3. Give the ministry that is responsible for the development of the district localities.

4. What is the major reasons for the promotion of decentralization programme?
5. Why is the government of Uganda dividing the country into many districts?
6. Give two differences in the activities run by the central and local government.
7. Who heads the district council?
8. State any two advantages of decentralization.
9. Give two disadvantages of decentralization

Activity

1. What is the ruling body of government called?
2. Under which organ of government do the police belong?
3. Who is the current president of Uganda?
4. Who is the local of all ministers in government?
5. What role do civil servants play in government?
6. Who is the current vice president of Uganda?
7. State one function of the executive arm of government.
8. Why should a country have laws?

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TOPIC: **The Government of Uganda**

SUB –TOPIC: **The organs of Government and their functions**

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

The learner:- Spells and uses words related to the sub -topic: Executive , legislature, judiciary, cabinet, civil servants, parliament, ministers

Content: ***Arms or organs of the government***

- ✓ Executive
- ✓ Legislature
- ✓ Judiciary

The Executive arm of the government

- This is the ruling organ of the government
- It is the organ of the government which is responsible for the day today running of the affairs of the country.

- It is headed by the president.

The roles of the executive arm of the government

- To plan for the country
- To ensure that there is development in the country.
- It ensures that there is peace in the country.
- It implements government policies.
- It implements laws.

Groups of people that make up the executive organ

- The president
- The ministers
- The civil servants

The roles of the president

- The president is the chief executive officer in Uganda.
- He takes care of all the citizens of Uganda.
- He is the commander in chief of the armed forces.
- He plans for the development of a country
- He is the chairperson of the council of ministers of cabinet.
- He grants mercy to offenders whom he considers deserving to be pardoned.

Name the current president of Uganda.

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The cabinet

- The cabinet is made up of ministers.
- The cabinet ministers suggest the programmes and activities to be carried out by the civil service.

The ministers

Types of ministers

- Cabinet ministers
- State ministers

- Ministers are appointed by the president and approved by the parliament
- They are the overall heads of ministries.
- They ensure that ministries serve their role and implement government policies.

The state ministries

- The ministries of state assist the cabinet ministers in different roles.

Examples of ministries in Uganda

1. Ministry of education and sports

It has three ministers of sate

- One for primary education
- Another for sports
- One for higher education - Chrysostom Muyingo

Roles of the MOE

- The ministry of education promotes education in the country.
- Supervises education programmer in the country.
- Builds schools in a country.
  1. Who is the current minister of education and sports?
  2. Name the current minister of state for primary Education
  3. State the minister of state for higher education

- The principal or chief minister in a country is known as the prime minister.

  1. Who is the current prime minister of Uganda?

Civil service

- All those employed under the various ministries are known as civil servants.
  1. **Who are the civil servants?**
     Civil servants are people who carry out the day to day work of the government.
  2. **What title is given to the head of all the civil servants in every ministry?**
     The permanent secretary

The Public Service Commission (PSC)

- This is the department which is responsible for the recruitment in the civil service.

Examples of public service commissions

- The education service commission - For teachers
- The health service commission - For health workers

Activity

1. What name is given to the ruling organ of the government?
2. Who heads the executive arm of the government?
3. Give one responsibility of a president in a country.
4. Who is the current president of Uganda?
5. Apart from the president, give one other group of people that makes up the executive.
6. Under what arm of the government of school children belong?
7. What title is given to the head of all civil servants in a ministry?
8. Apart from Education and Sports. Mention four other ministries in Uganda with the cabinet ministers.

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TOPIC: **The Government of Uganda**

SUB –TOPIC: **The Legislature**

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

The learner:- Spells and uses words related to the sub -topic: speaker, clerk, sergeant, Hansard, mace

Content: The legislative arm of the government

- This is the organ of the government which makes laws.
- It is also called the parliament or National Assembly.
- The legislature is headed by the speaker of the parliament.
- The parliamentary speaker is assisted by the deputy speaker.
- Who is the current speaker of the 9th parliament? **Right Hon Rebecca Kadaga**.
- Mention the deputy speaker of parliament. **Hon. Jacob Oulanyah .**

Groups of people that make up the parliament

- Members of parliament elected directly to represent constituencies.
- Women representatives for every district.
- Members of parliament for special interests groups.

- Ministers without constituencies (Ex. officials)

Special groups of people represented in the parliament

- The youth
- The workers
- The women
- The army
- The disabled

Duties of the parliament

- To make or set laws.
- To approve the national budget.
- To approve persons appointed in high public offices such as vice president, prime minister etc.
- To check on how the government *spends public funds*.
- To amend the constitution when need arises.
- Disciplines unruly ministers and civil servants.
- The parliament passes a vote of no confidence or censure on the president, ministers and other public officers if they are found corrupt or out of order.

Main officers of parliament

a) The speaker of the parliament

- The speaker is the chairperson of parliament.
- He/ she chairs all the debates in parliament.

b) The clerk to parliament

- He is the administrative head of parliament who keeps records and property of parliament.
- He acts as the secretary to the parliament.
- He records all the parliamentary proceedings. (Hansard)

c) The sergeant at arms

- He is in charge of security in the parliament.
- He ensures that there is discipline in the parliament.
- He alerts members of the parliament when the speaker is about to enter.
- He makes sure that no person disrupts the members of parliament during their meetings.

Terms connected to the Parliament

A bill

- A bill is a proposed law in the parliament

A law or an act

- A law or an act is a bill that has been signed by the president

Hansard

- Hansard are the recorded proceedings of the parliament.

A mace

- A mace is a symbol of authority that represents the power of the speaker and parliament

Qualifications for one to become a member of parliament

- He or she should be a citizen of Uganda.
- Should be a registered voter.
- Should be eighteen years old or above.
- Should have completed a minimum level of formal education of senior six or equivalent.

Activity

1. What is legislature?
2. State one duty of the legislature arm of the government.
3. Who heads the legislature?
4. What title is given to the chief administrative head of the parliament?
5. Give the roles of the following officers in the parliament.
   a) The speaker of parliament
   b) Sergeant at arms
   c) Clerk to parliament

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TOPIC: **The Government of Uganda**

SUB –TOPIC: **The Judiciary arm of the government**

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

The learner:- Spells and uses words related to the sub -topic: justice, judge, magistrates, attorneys , lawyers, supreme

Content: The Judiciary arm of government

- The judiciary arm of the government is the custodian of the law.

- It is headed by the chief justice.
- The chief justice is assisted by the principal judge.

Officials/ people who make up the judiciary

- The judges
- The justices
- The attorneys
- The lawyers
- The magistrates

The duties of the judiciary arm of government

- Punishes law breakers
- Settles disputes and conflicts in courts of laws.
- It makes sure that laws are observed and maintained in the country. .
- Interprets laws to the public.
- It protects the rights of every citizen by giving free and fair trial in courts of law.

Duties of the chief justice

- He/ she guides the judges and magistrates in the way they should carry out their work.
- He/ she is responsible for the swearing in of the important political people the president and vice president.
- He is the head of the Supreme Court.

What is the highest court in Uganda called?

- The Supreme Court

Who is current chief justice of Uganda?

- Bart Katureebe

The duties of a government to its citizens

- To protect the citizens and their property through the army.
- To ensure law and order in the country through the police and Judiciary.
- To maintain internal security and peace.
- To provide social services like education to the citizens.
- To construct and maintain infrastructure.
- To pay salaries and wages to all public civil servants.
- To provide and guide development programme to all areas of the country.

Activity

1. The executive , legislative and judiciary are the arms of the government, under what arm of the government do the following belongs:
   a) police and prisons
   b) magistrates
   c) civil servants
2. Which organ of the government is known as the custodian of the law?
3. Give one role of the judiciary arm of the government. How is a government important to its citizens.
4. *Write down four ways to show how people benefit from the government.*

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TOPIC: **The Government of Uganda**

SUB –TOPIC: **The constitution of Uganda**

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

The learner:- Spells and uses words related to the sub -topic: constitution, supreme, constituency, delegates

Content: The Constitution

- A constitution is a set of laws by which a country is governed.

  Or

- A constitution is the supreme law of the country.

Types of constitutions

- Written constitution
- Unwritten constitution

The constitutions of Uganda since independence

- Uganda has had four constitutions since her independence. *Namely;*

a) The 1962 constitution which led Uganda to independence. It made provisions for the position of the president and the prime minister.

b) The 1966 constitution / pigeon hole constitution. In 1966, there were conflicts between the president and the prime minister.

A new constitution was put in place but it was not popular because it was not discussed by the members of parliament.

Qn. Why was the 1966 constitution also called pigeon hole constitution?

The pigeon hole constitution was put in **pigeon holes** without being discussed by the members of parliament.

c) The 1967 constitution which was known as the Republican constitution.

The position of the prime minister was removed and the president was given all the powers to run the country.

Officials who made /wrote the 1967 constitution

- Godfrey Lukongwa Binaisa
- Kofi Crable, a Ghanaian

Results of the 1967 constitution

- All kingdoms were abolished.
- All powers were concentrated in the central government.
- The president was given more power than before.
- Citizens freedom and rights were violated.

Qn. What is a republic?

- A republic is a country governed by its own laws with the president as the head of state.

d) The1995 constitution.

This was made to replace the 1967 constitution

Reasons why the 1995 constitution was made

- The past constitutions were not suitable for modern Uganda.
- They didn't contain the wishes of the majority of Ugandans.
- The citizens were not consulted during the making of the old constitution.

How the views were collected from the citizens

- The constitutional commission was formed to collect views from the citizens.

Roles played by the important people below during the making of the 1995 constitution

i) Justice Benjamin Odoki

- He was the head of the constitutional commission which collected views from the citizens/ drafted it.

ii) The Constituent Assembly Delegates (CADS)

- Officials that were elected in 1994 to debate the 1995 constitution.

iii) Mr. Stephen Akabway

- He was the chairperson of the Interim Electoral commission which organized the elections of the CADS.

iv) Hon James Wapakhabulo

- He was the chairperson of the Constituent Assembly.

v) Professor Victoria Mwaka (Hon)

- She was the deputy chairperson of the Constituent Assembly.

A draft constitution

- A constitution where the views of citizens were represented.
- The Constituent Assembly debated and finalized the 1995 constitution.
- It took a period of sixteen months.
- On the 8th October 1995, the 1995 – constitution was promulgated at the constitutional square formerly known as city square.

Functions of a national constitution

- It protects the rights of the citizens.
- It guides the nation systematically in a particular direction of governance.
- It provides the means through which conflicts can be solved peacefully.
- It promotes national unity.
- It provides a peaceful transition of leadership.

The constitution promotes democracy in a country.

Activity

1. What is a national constitution
2. Write down any two constitutions that Uganda has had since independence.
3. What contribution was made by Godfrey Lukongwa Binaisa and Kofi Crable in 1967?
4. Why is a constitution important in a democratic country like Uganda?
5. Write short notes on the people below.
   a) Stephen Akabway
   b) Hon. James Wapakhabulo
6. Why is 8th October 1995 politically important?

7. Mention the way, the 1967 constitution was unfriendly to the kingdoms in Uganda.
8. Write CADs in full.
9. What contribution was made by the constituent Assembly in 1994?

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TOPIC: **The Government of Uganda**

SUB –TOPIC: **Democracy**

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

The learner:- Spells and uses words related to the sub -topic: freedom, democracy, human rights , press

Content: **Democracy**

- What is democracy?
- Democracy is a system of governance which gives people freedom of speech, worship and participation in politics

  Or
- Democracy is the government of the people by the people and for the people.
- Democracy was first introduced and practiced by the Greeks in the city of Athens in Greece.

Signs of modern democracy in a democratic country

- Elected political leaders.
- Elected parliament
- Freedom of speech
- There is freedom of the press.
- There is freedom of movement
- There is freedom of worship.
- Freedom to carry out business.
- Observance of human rights.
- Constitutional rule.
- Competitive politics.

Roles of citizens in promoting democracy

- Obeying the law.

- Respecting other people's rights.
- Reporting wrong doers to the police.
- Participating in elections.

Ways through which Democracy is exercised in Uganda today

- Through elections by giving people freedom of speech
- By giving people freedom of press.
- Through freedom of worship

Ways how democracy is practiced in schools

- *By electing prefects.*
- *By giving children freedom of expression.*
- *Through freedom of worship.*

Activity

1. Define democracy
2. In which city was democracy first practiced?
3. State one way democracy is practiced in Uganda today.
4. How is democracy important in a country like Uganda?
5. Give two roles of citizens in the promotion of democracy in a country.

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TOPIC: The Government of Uganda

SUB –TOPIC: Human rights in Uganda

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

The learner:- Spells and uses words related to the sub -topic: expression, associations, discrimination, victimization

Content: Human rights in Uganda

- Human rights refer to the basic rights and freedom to which all people are entitled simply because they are human beings.
- These rights apply to people of any race, colour, sex, language, religion and social origin.

Human rights / rights of citizens

- Protection of right to life.
- Right to fair hearing in courts of law.
- Freedom of speech, worship and assembly.
- Right to a clean and healthy environment.
- Right to privacy of home and property.
- Right to free expressions, movement and association
- Right to belong to a tribe, clan or lineage.
- Right to access public information
- Freedom from discrimination on basis of race, education , opinion etc

Protection of human rights

- It is the responsibility of the government of Uganda to ensure that individuals in Uganda enjoy their human rights.

Organizations that were set up to protect human rights

- The Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC)
- The Inspector General of Government (IGG)
- The Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA)
- The Uganda Human Rights Initiative (UHRI)

Internal Organizations that protect Human Rights

- Amnesty International based in Britain
- The human rights Watch Dog based in USA

Human Rights abuse

- Human rights abuse is the violation of one's fundamental rights.

Examples of human rights abuse

i) Victimization ie.

- This involves unfair treatment of a person.

ii) Arbitrary arrest and imprisonment

iii) Lack of fair judgment in courts of law.

iv) Lack of freedom of movement

v) Denying people freedom of expression

vi) Lack of freedom of worship

vii) Torture or an assault

Activity

1. Briefly describe the term human rights.
2. Give any two examples of human rights
3. Define human rights abuse.
4. Write down two ways human rights have been abused today.
5. Give two internal organizations that help to protect human rights.
6. Mention two internal organizations that protect human rights.

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TOPIC: The Government of Uganda

SUB –TOPIC: Responsibilities/ Duties of citizens

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

The learner:- Spells and uses words related to the sub -topic: loyalty, obedience, Naturalization

Content: Citizenship

Citizenship refers to the legal rights to belong to a particular country

Who is a citizen?

- A citizen is a person who enjoys full civil democratic and human rights in a country.

Or

- A citizen is a person who is recognized by the government to belong to a particular country.

Types of citizenship

i. Dual citizenship

This refers to the possession of citizenship of two different countries at the same time.

ii. Single citizenship.

Refers to the possession of citizenship of only one country.

Ways of becoming a citizen.

i) **Citizenship by birth**

- A person born by parents who are Ugandans becomes a citizen of Uganda by birth.

ii) **Citizenship by registration**

The following categories of people can become citizens of Uganda by registration or application

- A person who has lived in Uganda since independence continuously.
- A person married to a Uganda citizen for at least a period of three years.
- Legal and voluntary migrants who have been living in Uganda for at least ten years.

iii) **Citizenship by Naturalization**

- This is where a person from another country is made a citizen of a specified country after spending many years (20years)

iv) **Citizenship by descent**

- This is where a person is born by parents whose ancestors were Ugandans.

v) **Citizenship by adoption**

vi) **Citizenship by foundling**

- A foundling is an abandoned child of unknown parents and is found in Uganda.

Loss of citizenship

Ways one can lose citizenship in Uganda

- When he/ she *voluntarily* becomes a citizen of another country.
- When he/ she joins the army of a hostile country to Uganda.
- When he/ she spies against Uganda.
- Acquisition of Uganda citizenship by fraud.(*illegally)*

Good citizenship

Qn. Who is a good citizen?

- A good citizen is a person who has certain qualities that make his/ her to become a useful member of his/her community and country.

Quality / elements of a good citizen

- **Patriotism**
- *Refers to a strong love one has for one's country.*

  A patriotic citizen is a person who has or shows great love for his / her country.

- Respect
- Co- operation
- obedience
- loyalty
- justice

Duties / responsibilities of a good citizen

- Keeps law and order.
- Pays tax promptly
- Preserves his environment
- Respects and preserves the rights *and freedom* of others
- Upholds the national constitution
- Respects the nation's attributes.
- Renders national services whenever they are required.
- Participates in the national activities which promote democracy and good governance e.g. general elections
- Participate in self help projects.

Activity

1. Briefly give the meaning of a citizen
2. Point out two ways one can become a citizen of Uganda.
3. Define dual citizenship
4. How can one lose his chance of being a citizen of Uganda?
5. What do you understand by the term patriotism?
6. *State any four responsibilities of a good citizen in Uganda.*

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TOPIC: **The Government of Uganda**

SUB –TOPIC: **How the government is formed**

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

The learner:- Spells and uses words related to the sub -topic: elections, electoral, constituency, poling station, referendum

Content:

***Ways* a government can be formed**

- Through elections
- Through hereditary
- Through an alliance
- Through violence e.g. military coup.

Elections

Meaning of an election

- An election is an integral process of a democratic government.
- An election is a democratic way of choosing leaders.

Types of elections

i) General elections/ parliamentary elections

- This is when the parliamentary representatives are elected at national level.

ii) Presidential elections

- These are direct elections for a president

iii) Local elections

- These are elections when councilors for town or district councils are elected.

iv) Referendum

- This is a vote organized to decide on a political issue.

v) Bye elections

- These are elections carried out to fill a vacant political post.

  Or

- A bye – election is the election carried out for replacement of a vacant post.

Conditions that can cause a by – election

- When there is vote of no confidence
- When the elected leader dies.
- When an elected leader has been exiled.
- When an elected leader resigns

Organization of elections

- The organization and releasing of results of elections, at the national level, is the responsibility of the *electoral commission.*

Electoral commission

- The members of the electoral commission are appointed by the president on advice of the cabinet ministers and approved by parliament

Duties of the electoral commission

- To organize and supervise elections
- To demarcate constituencies.
- To demarcate polling stations
- To declare the results of the elections
- To compile and update voters' registers
- To carry out civic *education.*
- To register voters.

Electoral terms

a) Constituency

- A constituency is an area demarcated by the electoral commission for a candidate to stand as a member of parliament.

b) Polling station

- A polling station is a place where elections are held.

c) Polling day

- A polling day is a special day organized by the electoral commission when election takes place.

d) Ballot paper

- Is a special paper designed for voters to use during voting

e) Ballot box

A ballot box is a special box designed by the electoral commission where votes are cast and kept

f) Voters' register

- A voters' register is a book designed by the electoral commission where all legible voters are enrolled.

g) Polling assistants

- The se are officials that help the presiding officer in a given polling station

h) Presiding officer

- This is an officer appointed by the electoral commission to be in charge of the polling station.

i) Polling agent

- This is the person who represents a candidate at a polling station.

j) Returning officer

- This is the officer in charge of elections in a district

k) Voting by Proxy

- This is when a person who is absent gives authority to another person to vote for him.

l) A proxy

- Proxy is the person who chose to vote for you

Activity

1- What is a constituency?

2- What is the main work of the electoral commission?

3- When is a by-election held?

4- In which way do elections promote human rights?

5- What is the best method of forming a government?

6- Give any three officials involved in an election at the polling station.

7- What is voting by proxy?

8- Name the current chairperson of the Electoral commission in Uganda.

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TOPIC: The Government of Uganda

SUB –TOPIC: Electoral systems

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

The learner:- Spells and uses words related to the sub -topic: secret, president, electoral college

Content: Electoral systems

- This is way elections are conducted or carried out.

Examples of electoral system

- Secret ballot system
- Open elections
- Electoral college

Secret ballot system

- This is a system where ballot papers are used during the voting process by the voters.

Advantages of the secret ballot system

- The voter is free from interference when casting his / her vote.
- To the voters, the system is *time* saving.
- It can easily be monitored by computers.

Disadvantages of the secret ballot system

- It is difficult to voters who cannot read and write.
- It is expensive to conduct since it requires buying ballot papers, ballot boxes, and transporting theme.
- The elections can easily be rigged.

Open elections

- This is where elections are done by either lining up of voters behind a candidates (queuing) or by raising up hands.
- The elections are held when everybody is seeing each step.
- The system is common with LC elections at the lower levels.

Advantages of an open electoral system

- Results of the elections cannot be easily rigged.
- It is cheap to carryout in developing countries.
- It is simple to people who cannot read and write.

Disadvantages of an open electoral system

- It is tiresome since voters must be counted in person.
- It is not free since on lookers can easily affect the voter's final decision.
- It cannot be easily computerized.
- It can promote enemity.

Qn. Under what ministry is the electoral commission?

- Ministry of Justice and constitutional affairs

Electoral college

- This is a group of people who come together to elect a representative.

Write short notes on the following

Suff-rage

- The right to vote in political elections.

Universal adult suf-frage

- The right of all adults to vote.

Elections of a president

Qualifications of a president

- A person to be elected as a president in Uganda must be:
  a) A citizen of Uganda.
  b) Not less than thirty five years and not more than seventy five years of age.
  c) Educated to minimum level of education of senior six

Activity

1. Mention one electoral system that is used in Uganda.
2. State one advantage of the above electoral system.
3. Which electoral system is commonly used in villages?
4. Give one qualification for a person to be elected as a president in Uganda.
5. Give one example of a universal suf-frage election
6. Give one political leader elected through the Electoral College.

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How elections are conducted

1. Nominating the candidates
2. Registering of voters
3. Giving out of voters cards
4. Civic education
5. Voting on polling day

6. Counseling / compiling of votes
7. Announcing and declaring election results

Bad practices before election

1. A voter who registers more than once
2. Giving wrong information about the voter
3. Misdirecting the voters
4. Recording wrong information about voters
5. Making it impossible for voters to vote
6. Unfair splitting of constitutions/ gerrymandering
7. Manipulation of the population make up
8. Blocking candidates from campaigning freely
9. Giving false information about a partner candidate / smear campaign.
10. Threats to voters / candidates by other voters and candidates
11. Bribing voters to win their fowler / vote

Bad practices during elections

- Bribing voters near or at the polling station
- Harassing voters of a particular candidate
- Giving wrong direction to the voters
- Campaigning on the election day
- Giving a voter a pre- ticked ballot paper
- Ballot stuffing
- Grabbing or stealing the ballot boxes.

Bad practice after elections

- Miscounting of votes
- Delay to announce the winners
- Alteration of results

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TOPIC: **The Government of Uganda**

SUB –TOPIC: **Sources of government revenue**

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

The learner:- Spells and uses words related to the sub -topic: revenue, tax, loan, donation, excise duty

Content:

Meaning of Government revenue

- This is the money that the government collects from various sources.

a) Income

- Income is the money earned by the government or someone (people)

b) Government expenditure

- This is the money spend by the government through the provision of various social services required by the people.

Sources of government Revenue

- Taxation
- Court fines
- Tourism
- Exports
- Parastatal bodies
- Grants
- Donations
- Loans

Qn. Mention the major source of government revenue

- Taxation/ taxes

Taxes

What is Tax?

- Tax is the money a person or company is asked by the government to pay

OR

- Tax is the money paid to the government by the citizens , organizations and businessmen

Types of taxes

a) Direct tax.
b) Indirect tax

a) Direct tax

- This is the tax paid directly by the people

Examples of direct tax

- Graduated tax
- Income tax

(Pay As You Earn/ Income tax)

Graduated tax

- This is the tax paid by any able person who is eighteen years and above.

Groups of people who are exempted from paying tax

- Students
- Prisoners
- People who are mad

Qn. Give the major reason why the students and prisoners don't pay graduated tax.

- They are unable people since they don't work.

Income tax / PAYE

- Income tax is a form of tax which people pay on the money they earn.
- OR
- This is the money paid by civil servants earning above a certain amount of income.

Qn. State the term that is given to the money / tax paid by the workers

- Pay As You Earn (PAYE)

b) Indirect tax

- This is the tax paid indirectly on goods and services by the people.

Examples of indirect tax

- Excise duty
- Value added tax
- Court fines
- License fees
- Customs duty

i) Excise duty

- This is the type of tax charged on goods that are manufactured within the country.

ii) Value Added Tax (VAT)

- This is the tax which is charged on locally manufactured goods, imports and on goods supplied for sale and services.

VAT was introduced in 1996

- It replaced the sales tax and commercial transaction levy (CTL)

Examples of goods and services that VAT is charged.

- Electricity

- Manufactured goods
- Piped water

iii) Customs duty / Import tax

- This is the tax imposed on goods that are imported into a country.
- It is also called import tax.

Examples of the imported goods that pay customs duty

- Vehicles
- Televisions
- Textiles
- Drugs
- Bicycles

Examples of goods that are import Tax free

- Agricultural equipment i.e.
- Hoes
- pesticides
- Spraying pumps

Qn. A part from raising more revenue to the national treasury, why does the government impose tax on imported goods.

- To create market for the locally manufactured goods.

The Uganda Revenue Authority (URA)

- This is the body responsible for collecting and assessing taxes *on behalf of the government*.

The roles of the Uganda Revenue Authority

- To collect tax
- To conduct tax education
- To control smuggling through the SRPS
- To assess taxes.

Activity

1. Write down the major source of government revenue.
2. What is customs duty
3. Mention 2 examples of Uganda imports.
4. Give two reasons why the government of Uganda imposes tax on import goods.
5. What type of tax do sugar manufacturers pays?

6. Why are sugar prices high in Uganda yet is not imported?
7. Which organization in Uganda collects government revenue?

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TOPIC: **The Government of Uganda**

SUB –TOPIC: **Government financial year**

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

The learner:- Spells and uses words related to the sub -topic:

- Financial year
- Spending.
- Salary

Content:

The government's financial year begins on n1st July and ends on 30th June the following year.

How the government spends money

- Providing medical care.
- Providing and maintaining security
- Constructing roads.
- By marinating law and order through paying equipment for the police and army
- Paying wages and salaries to civil servants
- Building schools
- Paying back loans

Reasons why people pay tax

- To increase governments revenue.
- To enable the government provide social services
- To prevent the government form borrowing money.

Reasons why people don't want to pay taxes.

- Lack of information about the taxes to be paid.
- Tax rates are very high for the common man.
- Lack of tax education
- Wide spread corruption among tax collectors which discourages tax payers.
- There is laziness among tax collectors
- Cruelty of the tax collectors to the tax payers.

Qualities of a good tax

- A good tax must be fair to all people
- It should not discourage people from working.
- It must be economical to *administer*. It should earn more money than that costs to collect. (incurred in collecting it)
- It should be convenient to pay.

Activity

1. Give two reasons why it is important for the people to pay tax.
2. Give two factors that may discourage people from paying tax,.
3. Give two problems that the government is most likely to face when people don't pay.
4. How does the government of Uganda spend its income?
5. Mention one way public funds are being misused
6. Outline any two qualities of a good tax.

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TOPIC: **The Government of Uganda**

SUB –TOPIC: **Types of budgets**

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

The learner:- Spells and uses words related to the sub -topic: budget, surplus, expenditure, deficit

Content: **Budget**

What is a budget?

- This is the estimation of income and expenditure for a given period of time.

Parts of a budget

- Income
- Expenditure

Types or a budget

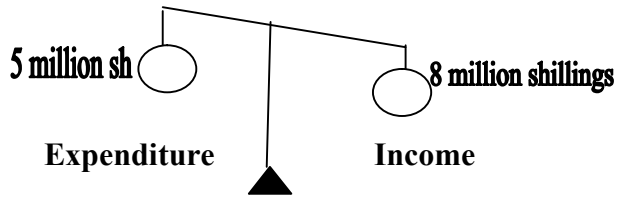
- Surplus budget
- Balanced budget (profit budget)
- Deficit budget (Loss budget)

Surplus budget

- This is the type of budget where the income is greater than the expenditure
- The surplus budget can be calculated by subtracting expenditure from income

Income		**Expenditure**		**Surplus**
8m	-	5m	=	3m

Illustration of a surplus budget

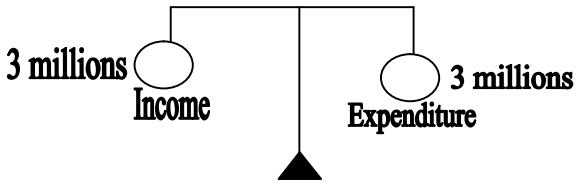


Advantages of a surplus budget

- It encourages development in a country.
- It enables the country to modernize infrastructure and agriculture.
- It prevents debts in a country.
- It prevents over dependence on foreign aid.

Balanced budget

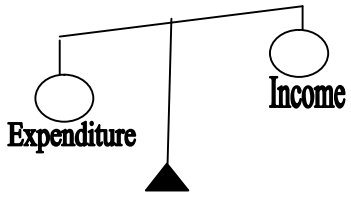
- This is when the income and expenditure are equal.
- It has neither surplus nor debts



Deficit budget (loss budget)

- This is when the expenditure is greater than the income

Diagram



Disadvantages of a deficit budget

- A deficit budget brings the country in debts
- It makes a country depend on other countries for foreign aid.
- It limits the government from providing the necessary services to the citizens as a required.
- It discourages development and progress in a country.

Ways of servicing the deficit budget

- **Diversifying the economy**

  This means creating more sources of foreign exchange.
- **Widening the tax base**

  This means enlarging the taxable areas as much as possible
- Through getting donations and grants
- Through getting loans
- Though privatization of the economy

Activity

1. What is a national budget?
2. Why should the government of Uganda carry and national budgeting?
3. Why would you advise Kirabo a P.5 child at Cornerstone to budget for her pocket money before spending?
4. If you were a minister of finance, planning an economic development, what type of budget would you prefer for your country to have?
5. Give a reason for your answer.
6. What is privatization

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.5			

TOPIC: **The Government of Uganda**

SUB –TOPIC: **problems of revenue collecting**

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

The learner:- Spells and uses words related to the sub -topic: corruption, smuggling, defaulting

Content:

Problems faced during revenue collection

- Smuggling of goods which leads to low revenue collections.
- Tax defaulting among traders and some organizations.
- Corruption among the revenue officers who bribe and under value some goods.

Solutions to the problems

- The government set up the special revenue protection service to curb smuggling.
- The government can improve on the methods of collecting tax.
- Honest and faithful revenue officers would be employed.
- Revenue officers would be given favorable salaries and benefits to end corruption and bribery.

Smuggling

- Smuggling is the illegal importation or exportation s of goods.

Qn. Mention the military wing of URA that curbs smuggling.

- The special revenue protection service.

Effects of smuggling

- Smuggling leads to low revenue collection for the country.
- It leads to the collapse of the home industries.
- Poor quality goods may enter the market in the country.
- It leads to loss of market for the locally manufactured goods.

Activity

1. How is the illegal importation and exportation of goods called?
2. Give the major duty of the special Revenue Protection Service.
3. How can smuggling lead to the collapse of the home industries?
4. How can smuggling benefit traders who import and export their goods?
5. Give two problems that the Uganda Revenue Authority faces when collecting revenue.

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TOPIC: **The Government of Uganda**

SUB –TOPIC: **Importance of budgeting**

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

The learner:- Spells and uses words related to the sub -topic: school, family expenditure , school expenditure

Content: Importance of budgeting to the government

- It prevents debts in a country.
- It enables the government to know the priorities of a country.
- It ensures easy planning for the country.
- It enables the government to know the income and expenditure.

Qn. Which ministry in Uganda is responsible for carrying out the national budget?

- The ministry of finance, planning and Economic Development

Qn. Who is the current ministers of finance in Uganda?

School budget

- A school budget is the estimation of a school's income and expenditure of a given period of time.

Importance of budgeting in a school

- Prevents debts
- To know priorities of a school.
- To know the school's income and expenditure

Sources of a school's income

- Through the school fees paid by school children.
- Through getting loans from the bank.
- Through school projects e.g. farms.

How does a school spend its income?

- By paying salaries of workers
- By buying food for the children and workers.
- Paying electricity bills
- Buying sanitary requirements
- Through paying for water bills
- Buying land for expansion
- Through buying stationary

Basic needs of a school

- Funds
- Labour
- Food
- School children
- Class rooms
- Dormitories
- Toilets
- Kitchen
- Administration offices

Family budget

- A family budget is the estimation of a family's income and expenditure for a given period of time.

Importance of budgeting in a family

- Prevents debts in a family.
- Enables the family to save money.
- It ensures easy provision of basic needs

Sources of family income

- Employment
- Farming
- Trade/ carrying out business
- Carrying out fishing

Ways the family spends money

- Buying basic needs
- Paying children's school fees.
- Paying tax to the government by family heads.
- Settling disputes i.e. court fines

Activity

1. Write short notes on the following
    a) National budget
    b) School budget

c) Family budget

2. What type of budget is good for a family?
3. Give two disadvantages of a deficit budget to a home.
4. How does budgeting promote development in a home?
5. Which official in a school manages the school's finance?

Topical test on government

1. What do you understand by the term government?
2. Mention the three organs of a democratic government.
3. Who heads the Judiciary organ of government?
4. a) What is a national constitution?

   b)Why should a country have a national constitution?
5. Mention the two parts of a national budget.
6. Which government ministry is responsible for preparing the National Budget?
7. State the ways through government revenue get revenue.
8. Define
   a. A balanced budget
   b. A surplus budget
9. Outline advantages of a surplus budget.
10. Study the diagram below and answer questions that follows:

a) What time of budget is illustrated?

b) Give the reason for your answer in (a) above.

c) Give one disadvantage of the above type of budget.

11. What is the major source of government revenue?

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TOPIC: Population size and distribution in Uganda

SUB –TOPIC: Population distribution

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

The learner:- Spells and uses words related to the sub -topic: population, distribution, fertility

Content: Population

What is population?

- Population is the total number of people living in an area.

Population distribution

- Population distributions the way people are spread in different areas of the country.

  OR

- Population distribution is the differing number of people living in different areas.

Factors that affect population distribution

- Climate of the area.
- Fertility of the land.
- Social services
- Economic opportunities

a) **Climate**

- Areas that have a good climate attract a high population density
- Areas with poor climatic conditions are sparsely populated.

b) **Soil fertility**

- Areas that have fertile soils attract high population density to practice agriculture.

c) **Social services**

- Areas that have well developed social services like health , education, and transport attract large population.
- People migrate to urban areas where social services are available.

How better health services lead to population increase

- Better health services lead to decreased death rates in an area.
- *It increases fertility rate among women*

d) **Economic opportunities**

- Economic opportunities refer to situations whereby people are able to work and earn income.
- Economic opportunities lead to migration of people in search of employment in market places, schools , industries , hospitals, banks, and hotels.

Examples of densely populated areas in Uganda

- Areas of Kisoro
- Areas of Kabale
- Areas around L. Victoria
- Areas around Mt. Elgon in Mbale and Kapchorwa , central, Eastern and western regions)

Areas which are sparsely populated (have few people)

- North Eastern Uganda (Karamoja due to poor climate)
- Northern Uganda due to poor climate and insecurity

Reasons **why dry areas have few people**

- There is scarcity of food in dry areas.
- There is scarcity of water in dry areas.
- People migrate from dry areas to places with reliable rainfall.

How does industrialization affect the population of an area?

- people come from other areas to look for jobs in industries

A map of Uganda showing population distribution

Activity

1. Define the following terms:
   a) Population
   b) Population distribution
2. Point out two factors that affect population distribution.
3. Give two reasons why some places have many people than others.
4. Explain how each of the factors below affect population of a place
   a) Urbanization
   b) Soil fertility
   c) Physical features
   d) Medical services

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
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TOPIC: Population size and distribution in Uganda

SUB –TOPIC: Population density

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

The learner:- Spells and uses words related to the sub -topic:

- Kilometer
- Square
- Growth
- sudden

Content: Population density

- Population density is the number of people living in an a area per square kilometer

  Or

- Population density is the average number of persons per square kilometer

How to find population density of a place

Population density $= \frac{Numberofpeople}{AreainKm^2}$

e.g. the total population of Cornerstone Junior School is 600 pupils. If its total area is 30 square kilometers, calculate the population density of Cornerstone.

P.D $= \frac{Totalpopulation}{Totalareainsqkm}$

P.D $= \frac{600Pupils}{30}$

P.D = 20 pupils per square kilometre

Population growth

- Population growth is the increase in the number of people living in an area.

Causes of population growth

- High fertility in women.
- Improved social services in an area.
- Unplanned family size.
- Early marriages among teenagers.
- Polygamy (religious beliefs)

Advantages of a high population in a country

- High population creates large market for goods.
- High population leads to high tax base.
- High population provides large labour force in a country.
- High population boosts security when recruited in army.

Disadvantages of high population

- Leads to unemployment
- Leads to land fragmentation
- High population leads to inadequate social services
- It leads to environmental degradation
- Leads to high crime rates
- High spread of diseases.
- Shortage f food
- Over *exploitation* of the available resources.

Ways of controlling high population density problems

- Establishing large and small scale industries to create employment
- *Educatingpeople about birth control methods like family planning.*
- Educating people about the cost of many children and benefits of a few.
- Giving tax benefits to the small families.
- Provide enough social services
- Encourage people to increase an agricultural production
- By legalizing abortion
- By discouraging early marriages.

Activity

1. Give the meaning of the terms below
   a) population density
   b) population growth
2. Mention two causes of high population density
3. Of what importance is a high population to the following
   a) industries
   b) schools
   c) country
4. How does abig population affect vegetation?

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
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TOPIC: Population size and distribution in Uganda

SUB –TOPIC: Low Population / Sparse

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

The learner:- Spells and uses words related to the sub -topic:

- Low
- Fast growing
- Utilization

Content: Low Population

Meaning of population

- This is when the number of people is smaller than the area. \

Advantages of low population

- Easy to plan for
- Does not need a lot of land.
- Presence of job opportunities.
- Few crime rates in the area.
- Reserves the environment
- Does not lead to over exploitation of resources

Disadvantages of low population

- Leads to under utilization of its resource4s.
- Leads to low labour force.
- Leads to low market for goods.
- Leads to low revenue collection for the government

Ways how **the government can deal with a fast growing population**

- By resettling people from over populated areas to low populated areas.
- Increasing the production of food by modernizing agriculture.
- Encouraging well planned residential buildings like flats (storeyed buildings)
- The national budget on social and medical services should be increased.
- Creating more jobs by promoting industrialization in both rural and urban areas.

Activity

1. Write down any two advantages of a small population in a country.
2. Of what disadvantage is a small population in a country.
3. Give two benefits of a small family size.
4. How can the government of Uganda deal with its fast growing population?

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.5			

TOPIC: **Population size and distribution in Uganda**

SUB –TOPIC: **Family planning**

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

The learner:- Spells and uses words related to the sub -topic: sanitation , abortion, polygamy

Content: **Family planning**

What is family planning?

- Family planning is the spaced way of producing children.

Methods used in family planning

- Natural methods
- Artificial methods (use of condoms, injector plan)

Advantages of family planning

- Prevents un wanted births
- Control population explosion
- Improves on the financial status of the family
- It reduces high maternal mortality rate among women
- It helps the family to plan for the children effectively.

Disadvantages of family planning

- It discourages the population growth.
- It brings limited productive man power,
- It reduces tax base in a country.
- It brings shortage of labour force in a home.

Advantages of having a small family

- Easy to plan for
- Easy to provide basic needs.
- Easy to educate the children
- Doesn't need a lot of land
- Reduces quarrels among family members
- Children enjoy parental love

Disadvantages of small family size

- Shortage of labour
- Shortage of security in a home
- Shortage of income due to less labour force

Activity

1. What is family planning?
2. Why does the government of Uganda encourage family planning?
3. Give two reasons why people have got negative attitude towards family planning.
4. State how a small family is easy to plan for.

5. Give one problem that can be caused by small family size.
6. Give two reasons why most families live in poor conditions.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.5			

TOPIC: **Population size and distribution in Uganda**

SUB –TOPIC: **Population Census**

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

The learner:- Spells and uses words related to the sub -topic: census, population census, enumerator, statistics, bureau

Content: **Population census**

a) Population census?

- Population census is the general counting of people in an area.

b) National population census

- National population census is the general counting of people in a country.

c) Census night

- Census night is the night before the census is carried out.

People are advised not to move away from their homes before they are counted for the following day:

Reasons for carrying out national population census

- To know the number of people and plan for them.
- To know the birth rate and death rate
- To know the rate of population growth
- It helps the government to know the population structure.

Qn. Mention the ministry that carries out national population census

- The ministry of finance, planning and economic development

Qn. Which body in Uganda, carries out national population census?

- The Uganda national bureau of statistics

Information collected during population census

- Sex
- Age
- Race
- Marital status
- Religion
- Language
- Level of education
- Types of housing
- Occupation

Note: Uganda had its recent population census in the year 2003

Qn. What title is given to the official who carry out population census.

Enumerators

Problems faced during national population census

- Poor transport in some areas.
- Some people give false information
- Ignorance among some people
- Poor climatic condition some times

Qn. State the period when national population census is carried out.

- It is carried out every after ten years

Reason why national population census is carried out every after ten years

- It is very costly
- The period is long enough for population changes to be assessed.

Activity

1. Give the difference between population census and national population census.
2. Give two reasons why the government of Uganda carries out national populaiton census.
3. Name the body that carries out national population census.
4. Which ministry carries out national population census?
5. What is population structure?
6. Why is population census carried out every after ten years?
7. Write short notes on the following terms
   a) Census night
   b) Enumerators
8. What information is passed to the people during the census night?

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.5			

TOPIC: **Population size and distribution in Uganda**

SUB –TOPIC: **Population terms**

LANGUAGE COMPETENCE:

The learner:- Spells and uses words related to the sub -topic:

Content: **POPULATION TERMS (*SUMMARY)***

a) Population

- Population is the total number of people living in an area.

b) Population density

- Population density is the number of people living in an area per square kilometer.

c) Optimum population

- This is when the number of people in an a area is equal to the available resources.

d) Population census

- Population census is the general counting of people in an a area.

e) Under Population

- This is when the number of people living in an area is smaller than available resources.

f) Over Population

- This is when the number of people living in an area is greater (more) than the available resources.

g) Population structure

- Population structure refers to the composition of the population in terms of age and sex.

h) Population growth

- Population growth is the increase in the number of people living in an area. .

i) Census night

- This is the night before the census is carried out.

j) Population explosion

- This is the sudden increase in the number of people living in an area.

k) Dense Population

- This is when the number of people living in an area is bigger compared to the size of the land.

l) Sparse Population

- This is when the numbers of people in an area is smaller compared to the size of the land.

Topical test on population, size and distribution

1. What is population?

2. State two reasons why government conducts population census.
3. Which ministry is responsible for carrying out population census?
4. Give two factors that affect population distribution
5. Why are do some areas have high population?
6. Identify two dangers of a fast growing population to a country like Uganda.
7. Give advantages of a low population to a country.
8. a) What is family planning?

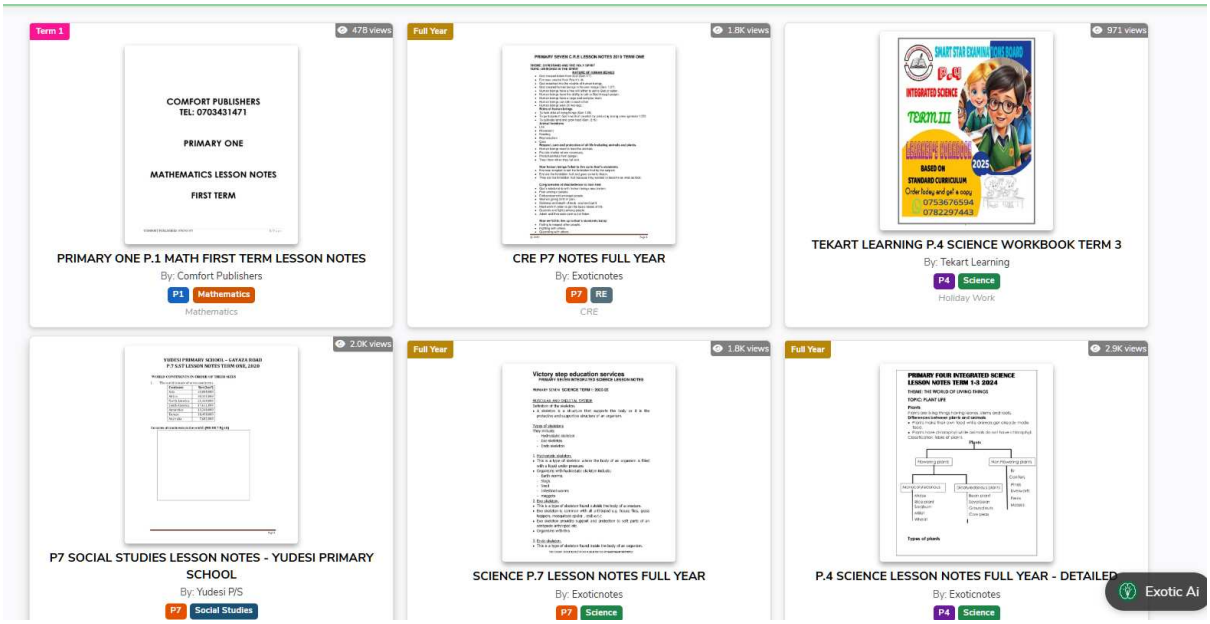
b) Why is family planning encouraged in Uganda?

9. Identify two reasons why Karamoja sub-region is sparsely populated.
10. a) What do we call the night before census?

    b) Give two problems government faces during census.

11. Give the meanings of;
    a. Population density
    b. Population distribution

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