TOPIC

UGANDA AS AN INDEPENDENT NATION

(As a teacher, always begin with a spelling exercise/listen and write)

Independence refers to the political freedom from another country's rule.

A state is an organized political community under one government.

Characteristics of a state

It has a national leader.

It has its own citizens.

It has clearly marked boundaries.

SYMBOLS OF A NATION

According to the constitution, the major symbols of a nation (Uganda) are:

- ✓ *National anthem.*
- ✓ *National flag.*
- ✓ *National coat of arms.*
- ✓ *National emblem.*
- ✓ *National capital city.*
- ✓ *National motto.*

THE UGANDA NATIONAL ANTHEM

It was composed by the late George Wilberforce Kakoma helped by Peter Wingard.

It has three main parts called stanzas.

1st STANZA

Oh Uganda!
May God uphold Thee,
We lay our future in thy hand,
United free
For liberty,
Together we'll always stand

2nd STANZA

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.

3rd STANZA

Oh Uganda!
The land that feeds us,
By sun and fertile soil grown,
For our own dear land,
We'll always stand,
The Pearl of Africa's Crown.

Meaning of the anthem

Stanza I

It shows that Uganda is a God-fearing country
It shows that Ugandans are united and have liberty.

Stanza II

Ugandans are friendly
Ugandans are peaceful
Uganda is a land of freedom

Stanza III

Uganda has fertile soils
Uganda is the pearl of Africa

Respect of the anthem

- Whenever it is being sung all people must stand upright.

If unable to stand, one should raise his or her right hand upright

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When to sing the anthem

- At school assemblies
- National day celebrations
- Burial of a ruling president
- Opening of parliamentary sessions

THE UGANDA NATIONAL FLAG



- It was designed by Late **Grace Ibingira.**
- It has **three colours** i.e. black, yellow and red
- In the middle of the flag there is a white circle with a crested crane
- The crested crane always faces the flag pole.
- It stands on one leg to show that Uganda is moving forward in development.
- ***White is not among the colours of the Uganda flag. It is a background.***

Why the crested crane was chosen as Uganda's emblem?

- It is peaceful and gentle
- It is a humble bird

NB When it is raining the national flag should not be left outside

Places where the flag is raised

- Government offices
- Parliamentary building

- School compounds
- Airports

NB: The flag is raised at half-mast on the declared day of national mourning
When a calamity has befallen a country.

Meaning of colours
Black: It shows that Ugandans are black Africans
Red: It shows brotherhood.
Yellow: Abundant sunshine
Tropical climate
Lies along the equator

Importance of the National flag
- ✓ It is a symbol of independence and unity.
- ✓ It is for identification.

THE UGANDA NATIONAL COAT OF ARMS



- ✓ It was designed by **Paul Mukasa**

- ✓ It is a symbol of independence and unity
- ✓ It has the Uganda Motto

Meaning of symbols on the Uganda coat of Arms

- **The Uganda Kob** – represents wildlife
- **Crested crane** – represents the peaceful nature of Ugandans
- **Sun** – represents Uganda's abundant sunshine
- **Coffee and cotton** – Uganda is an agricultural country and Uganda's main cash crops.
- **Blue strips** – signify Uganda's abundant water sources and the mighty source of the Nile
- **Landscape with green** – represents the green colours of Uganda
- **Spears and shield** – represent readiness of the Ugandans to protect and defend themselves in case of enemy attacks.

THE UGANDA NATIONAL EMBLEM





The crested crane was chosen as Uganda's emblem because;

- It's peaceful
- It's gentle
- It's used on government official documents and things like national flag currency etc.

NATIONAL CAPITAL CITY

Kampala is the national capital city of Uganda.

Functions of Kampala as a capital city

- It is an educational Centre
- It is a commercial Centre
- It is an administrative Centre
- It is a communication Centre

THE NATIONAL MOTTO

FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY

It shows that Uganda is a God-fearing country.

Note: Uganda does not have a national language because it has many tribes speaking many local languages.
Uganda's official language is **English** because it was colonized by Britain.

Importance of the official language to a country.

- ✓ It eases communication.
- ✓ It promotes international trade
- ✓ It promotes literacy.

Activity

1. What is a nation?

   ……

2. Write three symbols of Uganda as a nation

   i. ……

   ii. ……

   iii. ……

3. Who designed the Uganda National flag?

   ……

4. Why do athletes carry Uganda's flag during the sport event in other countries?

   ……

5. Which features on the Uganda National Arms show that Uganda is an agricultural country?

   ……

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6. Write the motto of your school.

……

Democracy.

Democracy is the system of governance that gives people freedom to exercise their rights.

Importance/functions of democracy.

- It gives citizens the freedom to participate in the running of their country.
- Citizens are able to choose leaders of their choice.
- Leaders are accountable to the people who elected them.
- People can vote out of office leaders who have failed to perform.
- There is freedom of speech.
- Everyone has a chance to become a leader.
- There is protection of human rights.
- It prevents abuse of power in a country.

Challenges of democracy.

- Corruption
- Poverty
- High crime rate
- Misuse of public/government office
- It is hard to treat everyone fairly.
- It may take time to make decisions/slow decision making.
- The minority voices are not considered.

Role of citizens in practicing democracy.

- Voting
- Respecting others' rights.
- Participating in public discussions.
- Keeping an eye on what leaders are doing/holding leaders accountable.
- Obeying the law.

- Improving the community through helping/volunteering.
- Staying informed about current affairs in the country. This helps a citizen to make good decision especially during elections.

ELECTIONS IN UGANDA

This is when people choose a leader for an official position by voting.

Types of elections in Uganda

a) National elections

b) Local elections

General elections

These involve electing of members of parliament and the president. These can be grouped into parliamentary and presidential elections.

Local elections

Citizens elect local leaders.

Bye elections

These are elections held to fill a vacant seat.

Referendum

A type of election organized to decide on a political issue.

Primary elections (also called primaries)

These are elections held within a political party to choose a candidate to represent the party in the general elections.

How elections are conducted.

- Registration of voters.
- Nomination of candidates.
- Campaigning by the nominated candidates.
- Carrying out civic education/voter education.
- Issuing/giving out voter's card.
- Casting ballots/voting
- Counting votes
- Announcing and declaring the winners.

Bad practices before, during and after elections.

a) Before elections

- Intimidating voters
- Misuse of public funds during campaigns.
- Denying media to some candidates.
- Disqualification of some candidates.
- Spreading false information about some candidates.
- Unfair splitting of electoral boundaries (Gerrymandering).

b) During elections.

- Buying voters.
- Voter fraud e.g. voting more than once, using fake identities, adding pre-ticked ballot papers etc.
- Inciting violence like threating voters on the polling station.
- Interfering with voting machines.
- Closing polling stations before official time.

c) After election.

- Manipulation of election results e.g., altering vote counts, ignoring some ballot papers etc.
- Failure by the losing candidate(s) to concede/accept the results.
- Protests after the elections.
- Delay to announce election results.
- Failure to investigate the election misconduct.

The Electoral Commission.

In Uganda, elections are organized by the body called **Electoral Commission (EC)**

Duties of the Electoral Commission in Uganda

- To conduct and supervise elections
- To demarcate constituencies
- To declare election results
- To compile and update voter's registers
- To carryout civic education.

Election terms and electoral officials.

- **Constituency**: this is a voting district / an area/part of district represented by a Member of Parliament.
- **Returning officer:** a person in charge of elections in a district.
- **Voter's register:** this is a list of voters
- **Polling stations:** these are places where voting takes place.
- **Presiding officer**: a person in charge of elections at a polling station
  Polling assistant: a person at a polling station who helps a presiding officer.
- **Polling day**: it's the day when elections are held
- **Polling agent**: a representative of a candidate at a polling station

Qualifications of a president

- Should be a citizen of Uganda
- Should be 18 years and above
- Should be a registered voter
- Should have a minimum education of A 'level or its equivalent

Qualifications of Member of Parliament

One should be:

- A registered voter
- Above 18 years of age
- Have a minimum education of A 'level or its equivalent
- A citizen of Uganda

One may not be allowed to participate because of the reasons below:

- Person of unsound mind/insane/mad
- An electoral commissioner (any person involved in organizing elections)
- A cultural leader e.g. King
- A person declared bankrupt
- A person sentenced to death or imprisoned without court fine.

NB: A person who heads the Electoral Commission in Uganda is the chairman Electoral Commission

The current Chairperson of the Electoral Commission is Justice Simon Byabakama (2025)

Qn. Mention any four special groups of people represented in the parliament.

- Women
- Youths
- Persons With Disabilities (PWDs)
- The Army

TOPIC
THE GOVERNMENT

A government is a group of people ruling or controlling a country.

Systems of government.

a. **Democratic government**
   It is a government whose leaders are elected by the people.

b. **Military government**
   This is a government formed after army takeovers/coup.

c. **Federal government**
   It's a government where powers of the government are shared between the central government and the local government units called states.

d. **Multi party government**
   It is a government formed after many political parties campaign for state power and elected e.g., Uganda since 2005.

e. **Single party government**

It is a government led by one political party.

f. **Monarchy government**
This is ruled by a King or Queen

g. **Autocracy/autocratic**
This is the type of government where one person makes all the decisions.

h. **Theocracy/theocratic government**
This is the type of government ruled by divine being/religious laws e.g
- ❖ Vatican/Holy See.
- ❖ Iran
- ❖ Saudi Arabia

Types of democratic government
- ❖ Local government
- ❖ Central government.

ORGANS OF GOVERNMENT
b. **Executive**
c. **Legislature**
d. **Judiciary**

Executive
- ❖ It's headed by the president
- ❖ It is made up of president, ministers, civil servants
- ❖ Ministers collectively make up the cabinet.
- ❖ Permanent secretary (PS) is the highest civil servant
- ❖ H.E Yoweri Kaguta Museveni Tibuhaburwa is the current(2025) President of Uganda.

Functions of the executive
- It implements government policies
- It monitors service provisions to the public

Legislature / National Assembly
- ❖ It's also the parliament of Uganda.

- ❖ It's chaired by a speaker. (Hon Anita Among is the speaker and Thomas Tayebwa is the Deputy Speaker).
- ❖ It's made up of people's representatives

Functions of the legislature/parliament

- It makes new laws and amends the old ones
- It discusses and approves the national budget
- It checks on the government's expenditure
- It discusses international relations

Judiciary

- ❖ It's headed by the Chief Justice
- ❖ It's made up of judges, magistrates and lawyers
- ❖ Justice Alfonse Owiny Dollo is the current Chief Justice.

Functions of the judiciary

- ❖ It settles disputes
- ❖ It punishes law breakers
- ❖ It interprets the law

HOW A GOVERNMENT IS FORMED

A government is formed through

- Elections
- Hereditary
- Alliance
- Violence e.g. coup de tats(military means)

Constitutional development in Uganda

A constitution is the supreme law governing a country/a set of laws governing a country.

Uganda's constitutions since independence.

- The 1962 constitution.
- The 1966 constitution/pigeonhole constitution.
- The 1967 constitution/republican constitution.
- The 1995 constitution.

Note: Prime Minister Obote suspended the 1962 constitution and introduced the 1966 constitution.

Why was the 1966 constitution called the pigeonhole constitution?

- MPs found their copies in the pigeonholes(mailboxes) in the parliament. This did not give them enough time to discuss it.
- The republic constitution (1967) abolished all cultural institutions/kingdoms in Uganda (by President Obote)
- It also made Uganda a Republic.
- The 1995 constitution was announced(promulgated) on 8th October, 1995. It was called the people's constitution because the views were collected from all people of Uganda.

What is a republic?

It is a country led by an elected president.

Why is the 8th of October politically remembered in Uganda?

…….

Importance of a constitution.

- To have regulations governing a society
- It empowers a group of people in a society
- It checks the powers of leaders
- It lays down ways to make other laws
- It sets the limits of governmental powers
- It limits misuse of government offices

<u>Relationship between the constitution and elections.</u>

✓ The constitution outlines the rules for conducting elections.
✓ It establishes the Electoral Commission and other electoral bodies.
✓ It sets voting rights e.g., who should or should not vote.
✓ It determines which system of governance should be followed.
✓ It sets term limits and how often should elections be held.
✓ It sets guidelines for settling elections disputes/challenges.
✓ It checks the performance of leaders to ensure they don't abuse the power people gave them.

Duties of the government.

DUTIES OF A CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

- ❖ Protecting citizens and their property
- ❖ Defending the country from foreign attack
- ❖ Providing employment to its people
- ❖ Keeping law and order
- ❖ Building and maintaining main roads
- ❖ Building a strong economy
- ❖ Looking after the welfare of its people

SOURCES OF GOVERNMENT REVENUE

Revenue means income of a government.

Sources of income include;

- ✓ Taxes
- ✓ Loans
- ✓ Tourism
- ✓ Grants
- ✓ Parastatal bodies/Government property like companies.
- ✓ Court fines
- ✓ Donations

TAXATION

A tax is a sum of money paid by the people of the country to the government.

Types of taxes in Uganda.

Direct taxes

These are taxes which the government gets directly from tax payers e.g. PAYE(Pay As You Earn), income tax

Indirect taxes

These are taxes incurred on spending e.g.VAT, Customs duty, and excise duty.

Customs duty: It's a tax levied (charged) on imports and exports

Excise duty: It's a tax levied (charged) on locally manufactured goods.

VAT – Value Added Tax charged on goods and services

Why do people pay taxes?

- To construct roads
- To construct schools
- To pay civil servants
- To construct and maintain hospitals
- To cater for security services

Why some people don't pay taxes

- Lack of tax information
- High tax rates
- Corruption among tax collectors and the government.

BUDGETING AND TAXATION

A national budget is a country's estimated income and expenditure for a given financial year.

The two major parts of a budget

- ❖ income
- ❖ expenditure

Uganda's financial year begins in July and ends in June the following year.

Types of budgets

- ❖ balanced budget
- ❖ surplus budget
- ❖ deficit budget

Balanced budget

It's a type of budget where the income is equal to the expenditure.

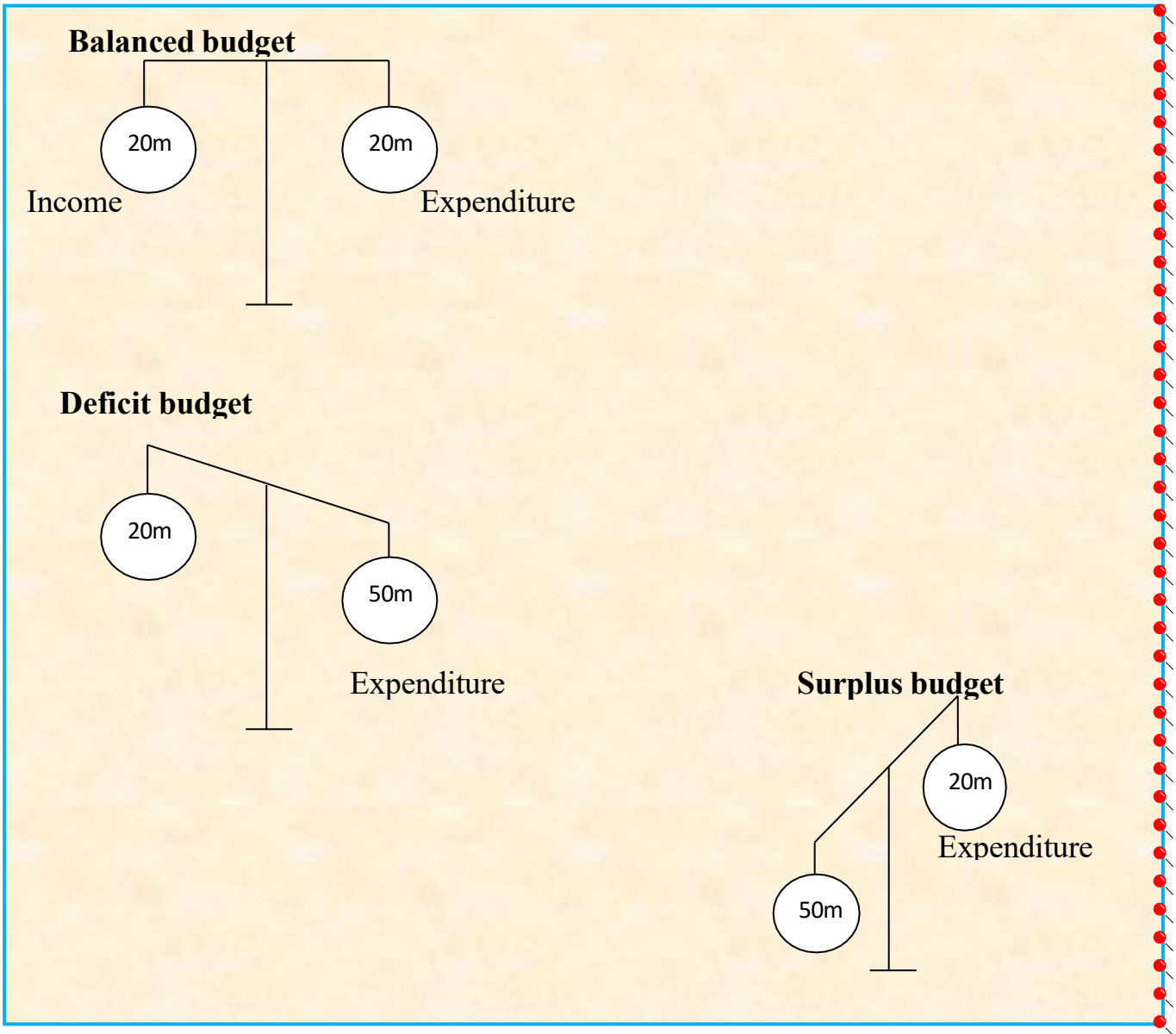
Surplus budget

It is a type of budget where income is greater than the expenditure

Deficit budget

It's a type of a budget where income is less than the expenditure.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING THE THREE TYPES.



Disadvantages of a deficit budget

- It leads a country to debts
- It encourages dependence on foreign donations
- Government fails to provide services to its people
- It may lead to political interference by financial donors

Long term solutions to a deficit budget

- ❖ Diversifying the economy
- ❖ Widening the tax base
- ❖ Privatization of the economy

Importance of budgeting

- ❖ It helps one to identify priorities
- ❖ It avoids unnecessary spending
- ❖ It helps one identify sources of income
- ❖ It ensures enough money for the required essentials
- ❖ It helps to plan how to spend the income

RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CITIZENS

A citizen is a person who rightfully belongs to a particular country.

Ways of becoming a citizen in Uganda

By birth: is a person whose parents or grandparents were members of the indigenous communities when Uganda's boundaries were drawn in 1926.

Registration

A person may become a citizen of Uganda by registration under the *A foundling* is an abandoned child of unknown parents. If found and is less than five years, that child qualifies to be a citizen by birth.

following ways

(a) An adopted child under the age of 18years

(b) A person who has lived in Uganda continuously since independence

(c) A person married to a Ugandan citizen for a period of 3years

(d) Legal and voluntary migrants who have lived in Uganda for at least 10 years

By naturalization

This is where a country declares a certain group of people who are foreigners, citizens. This can be caused by the change of international boundaries.

By descent

This happens when you were born in another country but your ancestors were Ugandans

Dual citizenship

It is the possession of citizenship of two different countries at the same time.

It is not allowed in Uganda

Loss of citizenship in Uganda

A person may lose citizenship in Uganda under the following grounds;

(a) Spying against Uganda
(b) Acquiring citizenship unlawfully/illegally
(c) Serving in an army of a hostile country to Uganda

Duties of the national citizenship and immigration board in Uganda

- Registration of citizens
- Issues national identity cards
- Issues Uganda passports and other travel documents
- Granting and cancelling citizenship by registration and naturalization

NB: This board is under the ministry of Internal Affairs

- The body handling this is the Directorate of citizenship and immigration

What is NIRA in full?

→ National Identification and Registration Authority

NIRA issues out National Identity Cards after a successful application.

Rights of a citizen

Human rights are basic rights and freedoms any human being is entitled to. They include;

- Freedom of protection to life
- Freedom of speech
- Freedom of worship
- Freedom of assembly
- Right to clean and healthy environment
- Right to privacy
- Right to belong to a tribe, clan and lineage
- Right to access public information
- Right to food, water, security, education, medical care, shelter etc.

Duties/responsibilities of a citizen

- To pay taxes promptly
- To keep law and order

- To register for electoral purposes/participate in elections
- To protect and preserve public property
- To respect other people's rights and freedom
- To defend Uganda at all times
- To take part in self-help projects
- To protect children and other vulnerable persons against any form of abuse.

Child labour education.

What is child labour?

Child labour refers to work that is harmful to children and interferes with their education and health.

Forms of child labour.

- **Exploitation** e.g., working in industries, construction, mining, agriculture for low or no pay.
- **Trafficking, e.g.,** forcing children into domestic work abroad, slavery and prostitution.

Causes of child labour.

- Poverty
- Lack of access to education
- Traditions or cultural norms.
- Weak laws
- Demand for cheap labour
- Family breakdown.
- Many family debts.

How to stop child labour.

- Enforcing laws. e.g., monitoring industries.
- Improving education access.
- Creating employment for adults to curb poverty.
- Teaching people the dangers of child labour.
- Funding rehabilitation centres.

Activity

1. What is a government?
2. Mention any three forms of government.
3. List the three arms of a democratic government.
4. Who heads each of the arms mentioned above?
5. When did Uganda get independence?
6. How can one lose citizenship in Uganda?
7. What is a constitution?
8. Why was the 1966 constitution called the pigeonhole constitution?
9. Why is 8th October remembered in Uganda?
10. Give three reasons why people should pay taxes.
11. What is a budget?
12. Mention the three types of budgets.
13. Expand PAYE.
14. Write any three duties of the central government.
15. Who is a citizen of Uganda?
16. Write three rights of a citizen of Uganda.
17. Outline three duties of a citizen of Uganda.
18. What is child labour?
19. Write one cause of child labour.
20. How can child labour be fought against?

TOPIC

POPULATION, SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION IN UGANDA.

Population is the number of people living in an area at a given time

POPULATION CENSUS

This is the general counting of people in an area In Uganda it is held every after ten years

Why does it take long?

- ❖ It is very expensive
- ❖ To allow population changes

Who are the enumerators?

- ➢ These are people who carry out population census

Census night

- ❖ A night before population census

Information collected by enumerators

- ❖ name,
- ❖ age,
- ❖ number of children,
- ❖ highest level of education,
- ❖ occupation, number of wives,
- ❖ number of animals kept etc

Who is a teenager?

A teenager is a person between 13-19 years of age.

Reasons for a population census

- To know the birth and death rates
- For proper planning for the population
- For proper allocation of services
- To know the population structure.

Difficulties met in population census

- Shortage of funds/It is expensive
- Lack of skilled enumerators
- Wide spread illiteracy
- Poor civic education

- Walking long distances
- False information by the population
- Ignorance among the people

Note; *The last population census in Uganda was carried out in May 2024 at 45.9 million people.*

Population growth

This refers to the increase in the number of people in an area.

Factors affecting population growth

- Birth rate
- Death rate
- Occupation
- Migration rate
- Early marriages
- Peace and political stability
- Climate
- Food
- Good medical services etc.

Natural population increase

This is the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths.

Problems of population growth

- Food scarcity
- Easy spread of epidemic diseases
- Lack of accommodation
- High crime rate
- Lack of proper social services
- Land shortage
- Land fragmentation
- Environmental degradation
- Development of slums

Hazards which check on population growth.

Hazards are bad things that check on population growth

Natural hazards

- Pests and diseases
- Floods
- Earth quakes
- Lightening
- Strong winds
- Drought
- Volcanoes
- Wars
- Pollution
- Transport accidents

Ways of reducing population hazards

- Providing proper medical services
- Practicing scientific agricultural methods
- Improving transport and communication
- Improving technology
- Democracy/good governance

Advantages of population growth

- Ready market for produced goods
- Cheap labour force
- Full utilization of resources
- Enough skilled labour force
- Good security services
- Enough tax base/collection.

Population distribution.

Population distribution refers to the way people are spread in an area.

Factors that affect population distribution

- Relief of the area
- Rainfall availability
- Soil drainage and fertility
- Presence of mineral deposits

- Historical factors e.g. slave trade
- Employment opportunities
- Presence of social services
- Biological factors e.g. fertility in women
- Political stability
- Urbanization and industrialization

Population and resources

The number of people in Uganda depends on the natural resources in that area.

Signs of Uganda's backwardness

- Ignorance
- Illiteracy
- Poverty
- Diseases
- Hunger
- Low life expectancy
- High infant mortality rate

Infant mortality rate is the number of babies that die at or after birth

The above indicators show that Uganda's population cannot utilize its resources to the fully

Problems of low population

- Under utilization of resources
- Low labour force
- Low market for manufactured goods
- Low tax collection

- Low skilled labour force
- Poor security services

Population density:

This is the average number of people per square kilometre.

$$\text{Population density} = \frac{\text{total population}}{\text{total land area}}$$

Calculating Population Density.

Village B has a population of 600 people covering an area of 20 square kilometers. Calculate the population density

$$PD = \frac{\text{total population}}{\text{total land area}}$$

$$PD = \frac{600 \text{ People}}{20 \text{ km}^2}$$

$$PD = 30 \text{ people/km}^2$$

More terms related to population.

Over population: this is when the population of an area is greater than its resources

Under population: this is when the population of an area is less than its resources.

Sparse population: this is when an area has few people compared to the size of the land.

Dense population: this is when an area has many people compared to the size of the land.

Even population: this is when the number of people per square kilometre is almost the same.

Moderate population: this is when an area hasn't many people and very few people.

Optimum population: this refers to the number of people which can be supported by an area according to its resources.

Population explosion: refers to the sudden increase of people in an area.

NB: the population census is under the **Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.**

EFFECTS OF HIV/AIDS ON POPULATION AND ECONOMIC PRODUCTION

- Shortage of labour
- Reduces parenting capacity (being able to take care of your children)
- Poverty due to medical expenditure
- Increases orphans after the death of parents

Problems of high population density.

- Stretching of social services.
- Environmental degradation
- High cost of living.
- High rate of unemployment.
- Easy spread of diseases.
- High crime rate.
- Traffic congestion.

Problems of low population density.

- Lack of employment opportunities.
- Limited access to education, hospitals etc
- Low economic growth
- It does not attract investors.
- High cost of maintaining of infrastructure due to low tax base.

Solutions to high population density.

- Improving infrastructure reduces congestion and traffic.
- Promoting rural development to decongest urban areas.
- Encouraging family planning methods.
- Creating job opportunities in sparsely populated areas.
- Managing waste effectively to avoid disease out-breaks.

How to control population growth.

- Promoting girl-child education.
- Funding family planning methods/programmes.
- Teaching sexual health to both boys and girls.
- Empowering women.
- Government policies like paying families with fewer children(incentives), producing a defined number of children etc.
- Increasing legal age for marriage.

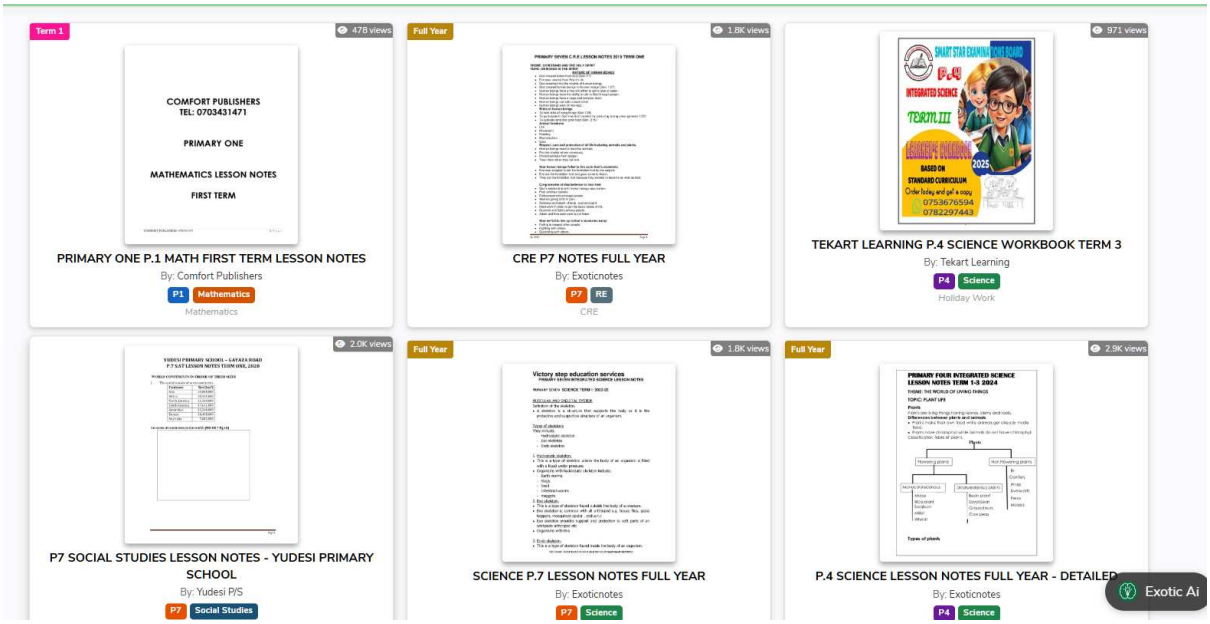
Activity

1. Give the meaning of the following population
   a. Population
      ……
   b. Population census
      ……
   c. Enumerators
      ……
   d. Population distribution
      ……
   e. Population density
      ……
2. Calculate the population density of an area with a population of 4000 people covering an area of 200 square kilometers.

   ……
3. When was the last population census carried out in Uganda?
   ……
4. How does promoting girl-child education reduce over population in Uganda?
   ……

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